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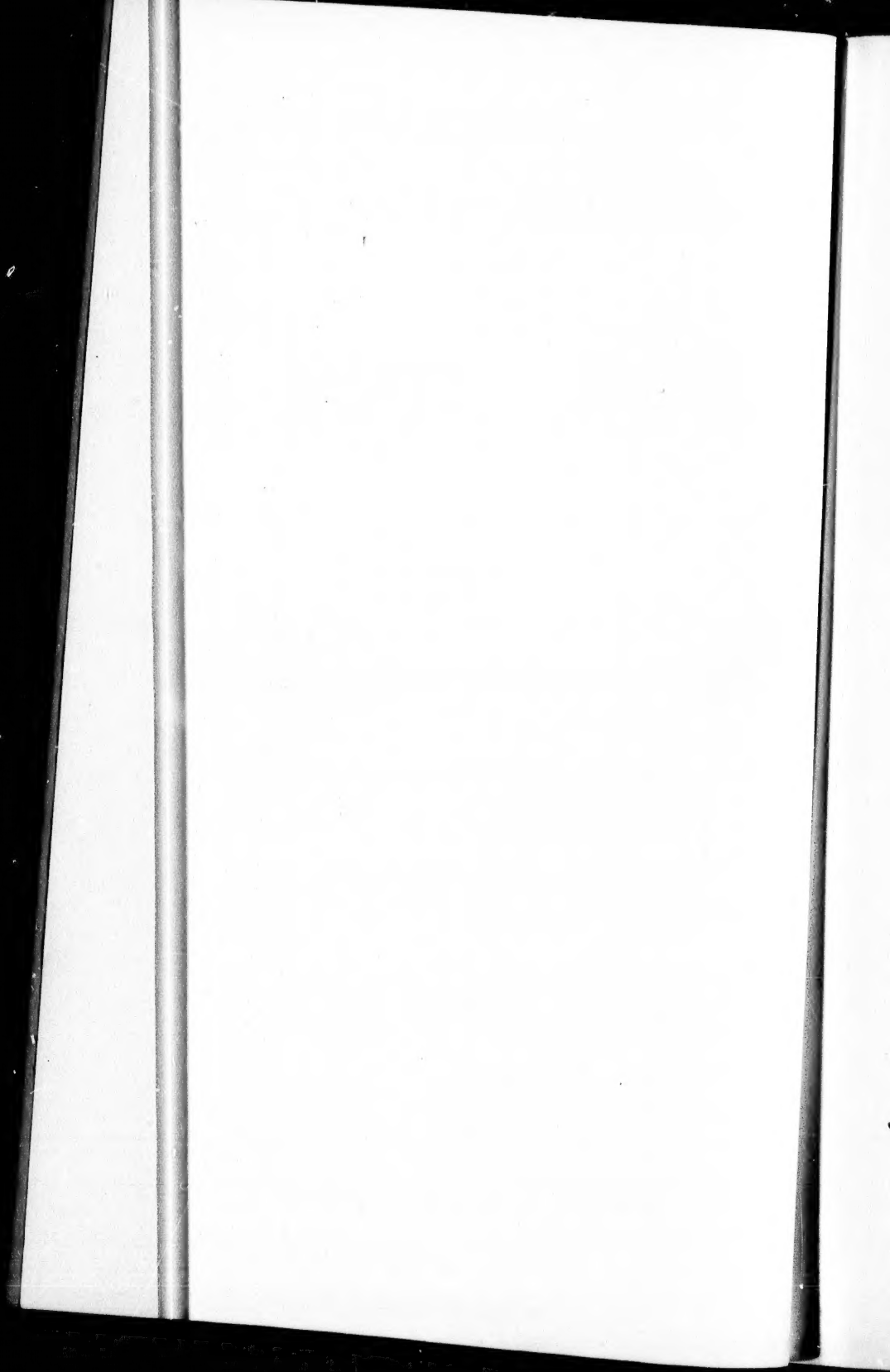
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INCORPORATION IN THE KOOTENAY LANGUAGE. By Dr. A. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
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[ABSTRACT.]

INCORPORATION and allied morphological phenomena are essential characteristics of American aboriginal tongues, and the consideration of these in the Kootenay of British Columbia, — one of the most recent linguistic stocks to be scientifically investigated, — is of interest to all Americanists and students of language. The Kootenay presents examples of the following varieties.



I. Incorporation of the pronoun-object :

- (a) $n-\ddot{u}'pqa-n\ddot{e}$ = he sees; $n-\ddot{u}'pqa-n-\ddot{a}'p-i-n\ddot{e}$ = he sees *me*; $n-\ddot{u}'pqa-n-iss-i-n\ddot{e}$ = he sees *thee*; $n\ddot{u}'pqa-n-\ddot{a}wa's-i-n\ddot{e}$ = he sees *us*; $n-\ddot{u}'pqa-n-isk\ddot{e}'l-n\ddot{e}$ = he sees *you*.
 $hin-n-\ddot{u}'pqa-n-\ddot{a}'p-i-n\ddot{e}$ = *thou* seest *me*; $hin-n-\ddot{u}'pqa-n-\ddot{a}wa's-i-n\ddot{e}$ = *thou* seest *us*.
 $h\ddot{o}-n-\ddot{u}'pqa-n-i's-i-n\ddot{e}$ = *I* see *thee*; $h\ddot{o}-n-\ddot{u}'pqa-n-isk\ddot{e}'l-n\ddot{e}$ = *I* see *you*. The radical for "to see" is $\ddot{u}pqa$.
- (b) $i'tqa-n\ddot{e}$ = he bites; $i'tqa-n-\ddot{a}'p-i-n\ddot{e}$ = he bites *me*; $i'tqa-n-i's-i-n\ddot{e}$ = he bites *thee*; $tsq\ddot{a}l-i'tqa-n-\ddot{a}wa's-i-n\ddot{e}$ = he is going to bite *us*. The radical for "to bite" is $i'tqa$.
 $hin-ts-\ddot{a}'m\ddot{a}tikte-\ddot{a}'p-i-n\ddot{e}$ = *thou* givest *me*; $h\ddot{o}-ts-\ddot{a}'m\ddot{a}tikte-i's-i-n\ddot{e}$ = *I* give *thee*; $n-\ddot{a}'m\ddot{a}tikte-\ddot{a}'p-i-n\ddot{e}$ = he gives *me*. The radical for "to give" is $\ddot{a}m\ddot{a}tikte$.
- (c) $h'i'n-ts-q\ddot{a}l-\ddot{o}'tl-p\ddot{a}tl n-\ddot{a}'p-i-n\ddot{e}$ = *thou* wilt hear *me*. The radical for "to hear" is $\ddot{o}tl-p\ddot{a}tl$.
 $h\ddot{o}-ts-i'p\ddot{a}tl-i's-i-n\ddot{e}$ = *I* kill *thee*; $ts-q\ddot{a}'tl-i'p\ddot{a}tl-\ddot{a}'p-i-n\ddot{e}$ = he will kill *me*; $ts-q\ddot{a}'tl-i'p\ddot{a}tl-i's-i-n\ddot{e}$ = he will kill *thee*; $n-i'p\ddot{a}tl-i's-i-n\ddot{e}$ = he kills *thee*; $n-i'p\ddot{a}tl-\ddot{a}'p-i-n\ddot{e}$ = he kills *me*; $h\ddot{o}'-ts-i'p\ddot{a}tl-i's-i-n\ddot{e}$ = *I* kill *thee*. The radical for "to kill" is $i'p\ddot{a}tl$.
- (d) $mi'tqa-n-\ddot{a}'p-i-n\ddot{e}$ = he shoots *me*. "To shoot" is $mitqa$.

In the examples just given the object-pronouns $\ddot{a}p$ (me), i (thee), $\ddot{a}wa$ (we), $isk\ddot{e}l$ (you) are found. It is doubtful whether the n immediately preceding these syllables belongs to them or is a verbal particle. The pronouns-subject are $k\ddot{a}'min$ (I), $n'i'ko$ (thou), $k\ddot{a}'min\ddot{a}'tla$ (we), $nink\ddot{o}ni'sk\ddot{e}l$ (ye), from which it will be seen that the object-pronouns for "thee" and "you" alone seem related to the corresponding subject-pronouns. In Kootenay the third persons singular and plural seem to be identical, $n-\ddot{u}'pqa-n\ddot{e}$ signifying both "he sees" and "they see." The exact form of the inclusive pronoun-object of the third person, if such exist, is not yet known.

II. Incorporation of the noun-object :

- (a) $n-\ddot{a}'tl-\ddot{t}\ddot{a}m-ki'n-\ddot{e}$ = he carries the *head* in his hand.
 $w\ddot{a}nk-\ddot{o}'-\ddot{t}\ddot{a}m-ki'n-\ddot{e}$ = he shakes the *head* in his hand. The word for "head" is $\ddot{a}qk\ddot{t}\ddot{a}m$.
- (b) $h\ddot{o}-ts-\ddot{t}\ddot{u}'-\ddot{t}sk-\ddot{a}tl-q\ddot{o}'n\ddot{e}$ = I take the *bark* off (a tree). The word for "bark" is $\ddot{a}'qk\ddot{t}sk-\ddot{a}'tl$.
- (c) $s\ddot{a}'-\ddot{k}t\ddot{u}n\ddot{a}m-i's-i-n\ddot{e}$ = there is a *village*. The word for "village" is $\ddot{a}q-\ddot{k}t\ddot{u}'n\ddot{a}m$.
 $h\ddot{o}-\ddot{t}\ddot{u}'-\ddot{t}\ddot{a}m-\ddot{a}'en\ddot{e}$ = I deprive of the *head*. The particle $\ddot{t}\ddot{u}$ is privative
- (d) $n-\ddot{e}k-\ddot{u}'-\ddot{t}\ddot{u}-n\ddot{e}$ (if = $n-\ddot{e}k-w\ddot{u}'-\ddot{t}\ddot{u}-n\ddot{e}$ = he eats *water*) = he drinks.
- (e) $m\ddot{a}'tl-n-\ddot{a}k-\ddot{t}\ddot{e}'l-n\ddot{e}$ = he opens his *eyes*. The word for "eye" is $\ddot{a}qk\ddot{a}'k-\ddot{t}\ddot{e}l$.
 $ts\ddot{u}'p-n-\ddot{a}k\ddot{t}\ddot{e}'l-n\ddot{e}$ = he shuts his *eyes*.
- (f) $h\ddot{o}-\ddot{t}\ddot{t}\ddot{it}-ka'i'y\ddot{u}kw\ddot{a}'-en\ddot{e}$ = I have no *hat*. The word for "hat" is $\ddot{a}qk\ddot{a}'i'y\ddot{u}-kw\ddot{a}'en\ddot{a}m$.
 $h\ddot{o}-\ddot{t}\ddot{t}\ddot{it}-\ddot{t}\ddot{a}w\ddot{u}'-\ddot{t}\ddot{e}$ = I have no *gun*. The word for "gun" is $\ddot{t}\ddot{a}w\ddot{u}$.
- (g) $n-\ddot{a}'wits-k-\ddot{a}'t-kin-k\ddot{u}'-i-n\ddot{e}$ = he catches the *tail* in his hand.
 $q\ddot{a}' wits-\ddot{a}'t-ki'n-u!$ = catch (thou) the *tail* in thy hand. The word for "tail" is $\ddot{a}qk-\ddot{a}'t\ddot{u}n\ddot{a}m$.

- (h) *witl-nō'kwē-nē* = the stone is large. The word for "stone" is *nokwē*.
 (i) *tlit-k-āi-i-nē* = it has no tail.
tlū-k-ā'iyūkwā-kin-ē'-yām = to take off one's hat.
tlū'-tlūm-kin-ē'-yām = to take off one's moccasins. The word for "moccasins" is *tlūmā*.
tlū-k-tlānt-ētl-ēk = throws off his clothes. The word for "clothes" is *āpkōk-tlānt*.

III. Incorporation of negative particles:

- *(1) *k-a*. *k-ā-i'-nē* = it is not; *hō'-k-ā-ō'pqa-nē* = I do not see; *hō-k-a'-wāsQō'-mēk* = I do not sing; *hō'-k-ā-ik-i-nē* = I do not eat.
 (2) *tlit*. *tlit-k-tlēt* = blind (lit. without eyes); *hō-tlit'-tāwū'-tē* = I have no gun; *hō-tlit-tlūmā'-i-nē* = I have no moccasins.
 (3) *tlū*. *tlā-tlū'-nē* = there is no more.

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